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1 claims or dismiss the complaint, or any portion of the complaint, if the complaint “is  
2 frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted,” or  
3 “seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief.” Id. §  
4 1915A(b). Pro se pleadings must be liberally construed, however. Balistreri v.  
5 Pacifica Police Dep’t, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990).

6 To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must allege two  
7 elements: (1) that a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States  
8 was violated, and (2) that the alleged violation was committed by a person acting  
9 under the color of state law. West v. Atkins, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

10 B. Plaintiff’s Claims

11 Plaintiff alleges that defendants Deputies Rossi and Mayette used excessive  
12 force on March 9, 2009, when plaintiff refused to sit down as instructed. (Compl. at  
13 3.) Plaintiff alleges that Defendant Rossi hit him in the face and Defendant Mayette  
14 joined in to “hit, knee and choke” plaintiff for “what seemed like 10 min[utes].”  
15 (Id.) Plaintiff alleges that the assault resulted in him going to the hospital. (Id.)  
16 Liberally construed, plaintiff’s claim is cognizable under § 1983 as a violation of his  
17 Eighth Amendment right against cruel and unusual punishment.

18  
19 **CONCLUSION**

20 For the foregoing reasons, the Court orders as follows:

21 1. The clerk of the Court shall issue summons and the United States  
22 Marshal shall serve, without prepayment of fees, a copy of the complaint in this  
23 matter, all attachments thereto, and a copy of this order upon defendants **Deputy**  
24 **Rossi and Deputy Mayette** at the **Contra Costa County Sheriffs Department**  
25 (651 Pine Street, 7th Floor, Martinez, CA 94553).

26 The clerk shall terminate the Contra Costa County Sheriffs Department as a  
27 defendant in this action as plaintiff has made no specific allegations against the  
28 department or supervisors therein.

2. No later than **sixty (60) days** from the date of this order, defendants shall file a motion for summary judgment or other dispositive motion with respect to the claims in the amended complaint found to be cognizable above.

a. If defendants elect to file a motion to dismiss on the grounds plaintiff failed to exhaust his available administrative remedies as required by 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a), defendants shall do so in an unenumerated Rule 12(b) motion pursuant to Wyatt v. Terhune, 315 F.3d 1108, 1119-20 (9th Cir. 2003), cert. denied Alameida v. Terhune, 540 U.S. 810 (2003).

b. Any motion for summary judgment shall be supported by adequate factual documentation and shall conform in all respects to Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. **Defendants are advised that summary judgment cannot be granted, nor qualified immunity found, if material facts are in dispute. If any defendant is of the opinion that this case cannot be resolved by summary judgment, he shall so inform the Court prior to the date the summary judgment motion is due.**

3. Plaintiff's opposition to the dispositive motion shall be filed with the Court and served on defendants no later than **forty-five (45) days** from the date defendants' motion is filed.

a. In the event the defendants file an unenumerated motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b), plaintiff is hereby cautioned as follows:<sup>1</sup>

The defendants have made a motion to dismiss pursuant to Rule 12(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, on the ground you have not exhausted your administrative remedies. The motion will, if granted, result in the dismissal of your case. When a party you are suing makes a motion to dismiss for failure to exhaust, and that motion is properly supported by declarations (or other sworn testimony) and/or documents, you may not simply rely on what your complaint says. Instead, you must set out specific facts in declarations, depositions, answers to interrogatories, or documents, that contradict the facts shown

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<sup>1</sup> The following notice is adapted from the summary judgment notice to be given to pro se prisoners as set forth in Rand v. Rowland, 154 F.3d 952, 963 (9th Cir. 1998) (en banc). See Wyatt v. Terhune, 315 F.3d at 1120 n.14.

1 in the defendant's declarations and documents and show that  
 2 you have in fact exhausted your claims. If you do not submit  
 3 your own evidence in opposition, the motion to dismiss, if  
 appropriate, may be granted and the case dismissed.

4 b. In the event defendants file a motion for summary judgment,  
 5 the Ninth Circuit has held that the following notice should be given to plaintiffs:

6 The defendants have made a motion for summary judgment by  
 7 which they seek to have your case dismissed. A motion for  
 summary judgment under Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil  
 Procedure will, if granted, end your case.  
 8 Rule 56 tells you what you must do in order to oppose a motion  
 for summary judgment. Generally, summary judgment must be  
 9 granted when there is no genuine issue of material fact--that is,  
 if there is no real dispute about any fact that would affect the  
 result of your case, the party who asked for summary judgment  
 10 is entitled to judgment as a matter of law, which will end your  
 case. When a party you are suing makes a motion for summary  
 11 judgment that is properly supported by declarations (or other  
 sworn testimony), you cannot simply rely on what your  
 12 complaint says. Instead, you must set out specific facts in  
 declarations, depositions, answers to interrogatories, or  
 13 authenticated documents, as provided in Rule 56(e), that  
 contradict the facts shown in the defendants' declarations and  
 14 documents and show that there is a genuine issue of material  
 fact for trial. If you do not submit your own evidence in  
 15 opposition, summary judgment, if appropriate, may be entered  
 against you. If summary judgment is granted in favor of  
 16 defendants, your case will be dismissed and there will be no  
 trial.

17 See Rand v. Rowland, 154 F.3d 952, 963 (9th Cir. 1998) (en banc). Plaintiff is  
 18 advised to read Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Celotex Corp. v.  
 19 Catrete, 477 U.S. 317 (1986) (holding party opposing summary judgment must come  
 20 forward with evidence showing triable issues of material fact on every essential  
 21 element of his claim). Plaintiff is cautioned that failure to file an opposition to  
 22 defendants' motion for summary judgment may be deemed to be a consent by  
 23 plaintiff to the granting of the motion, and granting of judgment against plaintiff  
 24 without a trial. See Ghazali v. Moran, 46 F.3d 52, 53-54 (9th Cir. 1995) (per  
 25 curiam); Brydges v. Lewis, 18 F.3d 651, 653 (9th Cir. 1994).

26 4. Defendants shall file a reply brief no later than **fifteen (15) days** after  
 27 plaintiff's opposition is filed.  
 28

1           5.     The motion shall be deemed submitted as of the date the reply brief is  
2 due. No hearing will be held on the motion unless the Court so orders at a later date.

3           6.     All communications by the plaintiff with the Court must be served on  
4 defendants, or defendants' counsel once counsel has been designated, by mailing a  
5 true copy of the document to defendants or defendants' counsel.

6           7.     Discovery may be taken in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil  
7 Procedure. No further court order under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 30(a)(2) or  
8 Local Rule 16-1 is required before the parties may conduct discovery.

9           8.     It is plaintiff's responsibility to prosecute this case. Plaintiff must  
10 keep the court informed of any change of address and must comply with the court's  
11 orders in a timely fashion. Failure to do so may result in the dismissal of this action  
12 for failure to prosecute pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b).

13           9.     Extensions of time must be filed no later than the deadline sought to be  
14 extended and must be accompanied by a showing of good cause.

15  
16 DATED:     July 27, 2009

  
JAMES WARE  
United States District Judge

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SYLVESTER A. BRADFORD,  
Plaintiff,

Case Number: CV09-01346 JW

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

v.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY SHERIFFS  
DEPT., et al.,

Defendants.

\_\_\_\_\_/

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am an employee in the Office of the Clerk, U.S. District Court, Northern District of California.

That on 7/27/2009, I SERVED a true and correct copy(ies) of the attached, by placing said copy(ies) in a postage paid envelope addressed to the person(s) hereinafter listed, by depositing said envelope in the U.S. Mail, or by placing said copy(ies) into an inter-office delivery receptacle located in the Clerk's office.

Sylvester A. Bradford CCO9AT829  
901 Court Street  
Martinez, CA 94553

Dated: 7/27/2009

Richard W. Wieking, Clerk  
/s/ By: Elizabeth Garcia, Deputy Clerk